HOLDAY BOOTS, SHOES, &c.-The celebrated CANTRULL of No. 313 Broadway is now prepared to supply la-dies, gentlemen and children with Hollinay Boots, Snors, Gatters, &c. of a very superior description. His establish most has always been celebrated for such articles, but he has ment has always been celebrated for such articles, but he has now expansed himse f and a more beautiful assortment cannot be imagized. For ladies and children he has Gaiters, Shees, Ac., models of neatness combined with strength—a combina-tion, by the by, which is rarely met with. Gautiemen will re-quire something testeful for the Holidays, and at this establish-ment they will be suited to a nicety.

PHALON & SON.

Nos. 517, 497 and 197 BROAD WAY,

New-York.

Pint bottles, 50 cents; half-pints, 30 cents.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Nos. 2nd Broadway and 51 Brade at., New York,
Have a full and choice stock of Brocatele, Satin Delatnes,
Worsted, Damases, Lace and Mosin Corrains, Cornices, Gimps,
&c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859. This popular Annual will be issued about Christmas, and wil

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS for the year 1859. GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES-Executive and Ju-

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE politically classified. A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA

Tives, politically classified. A SECTION OF THE TROUBLES IN UTAH. ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF

GOVERNMENT OF EUROPE-RULING SOVERHIGES, &C.

HOW THEY ELECT BOGUS U. S. SENATORS IN INDIANA. ELECTION RETURNS FROM ALL THE STATES HOLDING GEN ERAL ELECTIONS IN 1858, carefully compiled and compared with former elections, expressly for The TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

LIST OF STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS, TIMES OF LEGI-LATIVE MEETINGS, HOLDING OF ELECTIONS, &c., with other matter of general and permanent interest.

Price (peatage prepaid), single copies, 13 cents, American coin; Twelve copies, \$1; 160 copies, \$8. If sent by Express, \$7 per 100; 13 copies for \$1.

Orders, a companied with the cash, respectfully solicited. Adversar Horack Greeney & Co., Tribane Buildings, New-York.

HERRICK'S PATENT

CARPET SWEEPIR

Sweeps without making dust, and saves time and labor, without wearing the carpet.

For este at the principal

House Furnishing and Carpet Stores. Warranted to give Satisfaction.

WOODMAN & SCHMITT, Agents, No. 126 Pearl-st. GROVER & BAKER'S

NEW.

FAMILY SEWING MACRINE, PRICE \$50.

No. 495 BROADWAY.

Tota Madrice is exquestionably the Best in the

\$50 .- SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MAenum. - \$50.—A reliable Szwing Macrinz for family pur-poses at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 453 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought arosh of customers. Though the prices have been put down, are made better than ever. Now is the

I. M. SINGER & Co. No. 456 Broadway, N. Y. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION With Hat 1/2 PATENT CHAMPION
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF BAFES,
with Hat 1/2 PATENT POWDEE-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sidebeard and Parlet Safes, of degant worksmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.,
Opposite the City Hall.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use."
"They are the faverice for families."
[N. Y. Tribune.
[N. Y. Tribune.
[N. Y. Times.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAVES STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray st., N. Y.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is he Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Frescrying and Restoring the Hair,
Ladies, bry it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
MUSIC-BOXES, DRESSING-CASES,
FANCY ARTICLES.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
NO. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring et.

FREE TO ALL NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THOMP-FREE TO ALL NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THOMPSON'S BANK NOTE REPORTER — THOMPSON'S BEW DESCRIPTIVE LEST OF All genation Bank-Notes is now in press, and will be given free with all new or renewed subscriptions to Thompson's REPORTER—the most useful and perfect work of the kind ever published. Terms of subscription to THE REPORTER: Weekly, \$2, Semi-Mouthly, \$1, Mouthly, 75 cents. Including Book or Coins and Descriptive List. Address Thompson Brotters, Bankers, No. 2 Wallst, New-York, or Platt Adams, Publister, No. 117 Franklinst, New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c. Gertain Cure.

HEGEMAN & Co.'s CAMPRON ICH WITH GLYCERINE, CHEAP,
SAFE AND AGREEABLE.

HEGEMAN & Co., Not. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co.'s GERUINE COL LIVER Off.

Has been proved, by twelve years experience,
FIRE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROPULA, &c.,
and is recommended by the most eminent physicians.

HELSMAN & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.,
Are now opening a large lot of
RICH. FANCY GOODS,
from London and Paris, just received by steamers City of Baltimore, Vanderbilt and Africa, which they offer
TO THE TRADE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M. PATRICK, side manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Pire and Burgiar-Proof Sideboard and Parior Safes, for allver plate, &c. Depot, 192 Pearlist, one door below Maiden-iane.

TO FAMILIES AND EVERYBODY. To avoid contracting Piles to excape from the large of that disease, and to be clearly and comfortable, all persons, without distinction of sex or age, about use Gaverna's spendid and wonderful MEDICATED PATES for the water closet. It is a necessity that nobody can long dispense with. Each sheet bear the rame of the discoverer, water-marked. For sale at the Depot, No. 41 Ann. at. Mrs. Hayes of Fulton. 8, Brooklyn, has it for sale. 1,000 aboets, \$1:50 aboets, 50 cents.

HO! HO! HO! HO!

"That bitseed Magnitic Salve has saved my life! Dr.
BMITH, you are a benefactor to mankind." Such is the cry o many. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, NO. 322 Canalat, near Church, and by Druggists. Also by Gould, Stationer, Tribune Buildings.

Bulldings.

Hill'S HAIR DYE.—50 cents a box, black or brown, No. 1 Barclay st., Now York; No. 382 Broadway, Albany: E. R. T. Williams, Newark, N. J.; No. 154 Washinstonest, Boxes. Hill'S Arctic Gistment cures Colds, Chaps, Burns, Boils, Ples and all skin diseases. 25 cents a box.

DR. CHURCHILL'S SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LINE SODA AND POTASH.
This Grest Remedy, the discovery of the celebrated Dr. J. F.
CHURCHILL of Paris, can now be obtained in a chemically pure and reliable form, prepared according to his formula, at the sole general depot in the United States, No. 49 John-st. Price \$2, or three bottles for \$5, with full directions for use. Circulars giving all needful information may be obtained. Drug-giats supplied. Sold Wholesale and Retail by

American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John st., N. Y.

New Pork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Susiness letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all ognes be addressed to Horace Greeney & Co. Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE of this

week must be handed in Yo-Day. Price \$1 a line.

The Tribune Almanac for 1859

will be issued about Christmas, and a limited number of its pages will be devoted to advertise nents. Those who wish to avail themselves of this first class medium will please send in their advertisements. Price \$75 per page; \$10 for balf a page.

Vagge rumors of trouble in Southern Kansas reach us by telegraph: robberies, house-burnings, and "law and order" meetings, are reported, but with which party the blame lies does not appear.

Since the discovery of the gold mines at Pike's Peak, that section of Kansas has been growing very fast. From time to time we have heard of the excitement among the inhabitants of the neighboring States, and of a flow of emigration toward the new Dorado, but we were not prepared for the intelligence which reached us by telegraph last night. The miners have not only returned members to the Kaneas Legislature: they have elected a Delegate to Congress, with a view to the organization of a new Territory. The Delegate, Mr. Davie, is on his way to Washington. One of the members elected to the Legislature states that these new mines are richer than those of Califor-

In Congress, yesterday, the SENATE devoted the ression to the Pacific Railroad question. Namerous suggestions with reference to the location of the road were made. A motion by Mr. Mason to lay the bill upon the table was lost. Mr. Wilson moved to postpone the subject until Monday. Without taking a vote the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Washburne of Illinois gave notice of a bill providing for the establishment of an emigrant and mail route from some point in Minnesota to Poget Sound. The residue of the session was devoted to the case of Judge Watrous, of which a careful and clear account is given by our Washington correspondent on another page of this paper. Messrs. Clarke B. Cochrane of this State and Bryan of Texas opposed, and Messrs. Bingham and Vallandigham of Ohio, Reagan of Texas, and Ward of New-York favored an impeachment.

Whether the Federal Government ought so to shape is Financial policy as to stimulate and sustain Industrial development and progress, is a problem on which good men have differed, and still differ; but there is a kindred question with regard to which there would seem to be no room for honest, enlightened diversity of opinion, yet on which the action of that Government is in deadly hostility to National thrift and true progress.

We allude to the business of Book-publishing, into which Congress has dipped of late years with marked and ever-increasing prodigality. Let us elucidate the process and its results:

We belong to a large and, as its members think important and deserving class or guild, who endeavor to make a living as authors, editors, publishers, travelers, correspondents, naturalists, observers, draftsmen, engravers, lithographers, printers, binders, &c., &c., by supplying information to the American People. We claim a right to pursue our several vocations on the usual terms-s fair field. no favor, and success to the most deserving. If any of us produce what the people do not want, or fail to produce what they do want, we must abide the consequences-neglect, poverty, and ultimately abject need.

But we cannot afford to supply our wares for nothing, no matter how popular or unpopular, worthy or worthless they may be; and here steps in the Government to undermine and crush us by proffering rival products for nothing, and throwing in their transportation to the doors of the consuriers. Were we ever so willing to work for nothing and find ourselves, we cannot (often) escape paying the paper-maker and the Postmaster; but our great rival, the Government, not only buys and gives away paper, printing, engraving, binding, every thing, but carries the product and outs it into the hands of the consumers free of charge. Of course, we cannot stand such competi-

We have said that the Government does all this for nothing, which is true so far as our interests are affected; but in a very important sense it is quite otherwise. Every book, report, pamphlet, tract, speech, printed, folded, bound and franked away from Washington, costs money-usually more money than we who must endure the competition of this free printing would gladly do it for. But the cost is saddled upon the whole people, while the resulting advantages are shared among a favored minority. Col. Jones and Judge Smith, who have a direct and palpable influence in making Members of Congress, get volume upon volume of costly Exploring Expeditions, Pacific Railroad Surveys. &c., &c., with the respects of the Hon. Mr. Simpkins, while fiddler Jake or ditcher Teddy, who only votes, is perhaps remembered in an eightpage speech, printed on coarse, flimsy paper, intended merely to keep them firm in the faith that the Hon. Simpkins aforesaid is one of the Nation's greatest men, who must be kept years longer or the country will go to everlasting smash and ruin. This is no fair shake. If we are to have a distribution from the Federal Treasury (though there would seem very little to distribute) let us have it pro rata, share and share alike.

The free postage is the worst feature, where all are bad. The Post-Office Department runs heavily and more heavily in debt, until the President is urging an increase of Letter Postage from three to five cents. All this time, the mails are weighed down with free letters, covering speeches and other electioneering documents, million after million. franked by this or that Member of Congress, for the good of his party, and at the cost of the postage-payers. Every one of these missives costs

something for mailing and transportation. Probably the Mails to Utsh, New-Mexico, Oregon and Washington Territories have cost more during the last eight years than all the Revenue derived from those Territories in every shape whatever. We do not object to liberality in Mail-carriage to those wild, distant regions: but we do protest sgainst carrying tune after tune of Mail matter thousands of miles for nothing, and doubling the already excessive charge for carrying letters from New-York to Newark or Brooklyn in order to defray the cost.

We appeal earnestly to Congress to stop this whole business of book-publ shing, except for public use. One thousand copies are quite enough to print of any document; if it contains matter of general interest, let any publisher reprint and any journalist extract from it. That lumbering mass of undigested fact and speculation, knowledge and trash, the Agricultural Report from the Patent Office, is a fair illustration of the absurdity and wrong of the current usage. Two Hundred Thousand copies or more of this document are annually printedhow many of them are thoroughly read? By the time it has reached those to whom it is given, it will have cost at least Half a Million Dollars to the whole People, while it is not worth a fifth of the sum. In the whole breadth of our land, there is searcely anything more deserving of encouragement and support than our Agricultural Press; yet here is the Government running a powerful opposition to the Press, and tempting farmers to neglect it by offering them a rival synopsis of whatever is new and valuable with regard to Agriculture for nothing. postage included. Probably, from Fifty to One Hundred Thousand farmers refrain from taking an Agricultural paper, because they can get a Patent-Office Report annually for nothing or for the asking. The calculation is a blind one. The poorest Agricultural paper would be worth more to them than the Report; but the injury to the Agricultural Press is rone the less real. In behalf of the entire Literary Guild, of the Press, and of fair play to Intellect, Art and Industry, we protest against book-publishing and book-peddling by Congress, and demand its utter abolition.

The Emperer of the French has just undertaken the execution of a favorite project of his, namely, the regulation of the price of bread throughout his empire. This idea he definitely announced as long ago as 1854, in his speech to the Legislative Body on occasion of the declaration of war against Russis. His statement of the case at that time is worth quoting, and we give it as follows;

"Above all, I recommend to your attention the system now adopted by the City of Paris; for if it extend, as I trust it will, to the whole of France, it will or the future prevent those extreme variations in the price of core which, in times of abundance, cause agriculture to languish because of the low price of wheat, and, in years of esercity, the poorer classes to suffer so greatly because of its dearness. That system consists in the establishment in all great centers of population of a credit institution called Baker's Bank (Cause de la Boulange ie), which, during years of dearth, can give bread at a price infinitely lower than the official market quotation, on the condition of its price ranging a little ligher in years of plenty. of its price ranging a little ligher in years of pleaty. The good harvests being in general more numerous than the bad ones, it is easy to understand that the compensation between both may be effected with ease. In addition, the immense advantage would be gained of finding credit-companies which, instead of gaining from a rise in the price of bread, would, like every one else, be interested in its cheapness; for, contrary to what has existed to the present time, such companies would make money in seasons of fertility, and lose memory in seasons of fertility, and lose memory in seasons of dearth.

The principle here set forth is that bread should be sold "infinitely" below its market price in bad, and only "a little" above that same price in good seasons-the compensation to result from the hope that the good years will by far overbalance the scarce ones, An Imperial decree baving in December, 1853, established the Baker's Bank at Paris, the maximum price for the four-pound loaf was fixed at 40 centimes; the bakers being empowered to claim compensation for their loss from the Bank, which, in its turn, raised its funds by the issue of obligations guaranteed by the Municipality, which, on its part, raised the guaranty funds by contracting new debts, and enhancing the excise duties on articles of consumption at the gates of Paris. A certain sum was, besides, directly contributed by the Government from the public ex-At the end of 1854 the debts thus contracted by the Municipalty of Paris, together with the Government money, had already reached the sum of eighty millions of francs. The Government was then forced to rescind its steps, and to successively raise the maximum price of the loaf to 45 and 50 centimes. Thus, the Paris people had partly to pay in the form of increased excises what they saved in the price of bread, and the rest of France had to pay a general pauper tax for the metropolis, in the form of the direct Goveroment subvention accorded to the Municipality of Paris. However, the experiment proved a com plete fai'ure; the Paris price of bread rising above he official maximum during the bad seasons, from 1855 to 1857, and sinking below it during the rich harvests of 1857 and 1858.

Nothing daunted by the failure of this experiment on a relatively small scale, Louis Napoleon has now taken to organizing, by his own ukase, the bakers' trade and the commerce in grain throughout the Empire. Some weeks ago, one of his newspapers in Paris attempted to convince the public that "a reserve of grain" was a necessity in all considerable towns. The argument was, that in the worst years of scarcity the maximum deficit of grain had been equal to 28 days' consumption of the whole population, and that the average number of consecutive bad years was three. Fron these premises it was calculated that "an effective reserve for three months will be all that can be enacted from human foresight." If extended only to towns with a minimum population of 100,-000 inhabitants, the aggregate population of such towns in France (Paris excluded) amounting to 3,770,000 souls, each average soul consuming 45 kilogrammes of wheat for three months, and the present price of wheat being about 14f. the hectolitre-such a reserve, according to this view of the case, would cost between 31,000,000 and 32,-000,000f. ! Now, on the 18th of Nov. The Moniteur published a decree in the following terms:

"Art. 1. The reserve of the bakers in all the towns in which the baking trade is regulated by decrees and ordinances is fixed at the quantity of grain or flour necessary for supplying the daily make of each baking establishment during three months.

"Art. 2. Within a month from this date, the Prefects of Decrements after having compiled the

fects of Departments, after having consulted the mule palities, shall decide whether the reserves shall be established in grain or flour, and shall fix the period within which they shall be provided; also, the portion of them which may be deposited in public store-

Annexed to this decree is a list of the towns in which the baking trade is regulated," and which, consequently, have to lay in reserves. The list comprises all the towns and cities of France of a certain degree of importance, except Paris and Lyons, in which reserves already exist, and which consequently do not fall within the operation of the decree. In all, there are not fewer than 161 towns or cities, and among them are Marseilles, St. Quentin, Moulins, Caen, Angoulème, Dijon, oblivious of his moral and religious obligations,

Bourges, Besancon, Evreux, Chartres, Brest, Nimes, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Montpelier, Renne, Tours, Grenoble, St. Etienne, Nantes, Orleans, Angers, Rheims, Chalons, Metz, Lille, Dousi, Valenciennes, Beauvais, Arras, St. Omer, Calais, Boulegne-sur-Mer, Strasbourg, Mülhauasen, Rouen, Havre, Macon, Le Mans, Amiens, Abbeville, and Toulon. According to the last census, the populations of the 161 towns and cities may now be set down at about 8,000,000! This gives us then 5,500,000 hectolitres, at a cost of between 70,000,-600 and 80,000,000 frames for the reserves. In transmitting by circular the decree to the Prefects of Departments, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce tells them that, though they "must not "constrain the bakers to fulfill precipitately the obligations imposed on them by the decree," they must "fix within reasonable limits the period " allowed for so doing." He leaves the Prefects to decide, from local considerations, whether the reserves shall be laid in in grain or flour. He then tells them that the present measure, vast as it is, may be considered capable of extension.

The Government does not exaggerate, Monsieur e Prefect, the importance of the measure I have described. It is aware that the decree only concerns a small part of the population, and necessifingly it has occupied itself with the possibility of extending its means of action. The inhabitants of hamlets and of villages bake their own bread, and take from their family of their family family family. means of action. The inhabitants of halmest and villages bake their own bread, and take from their crops the quantity of wheat necessary for their families during the year. The intervention of the Government with regard to them would be useless and impossible. But in a certain number of the chief places of departments, and in a greater number of the chief places. of arrondissements and of cantons, and even is populous villeges, bakers make an important part of the bread consumed, and yet they are not the object of any regulations, and are not obliged to make any reserves. Is it not possible to place the bakers of such places as these under the same regime, and to impose on them the same salutary law of prudence? The Government is disposed to think that its prescriptions in this respect would not meet with any serious objections."

Before, however, subjecting to the above decree sil the rest of France, except the small villages. the Minister directs the Prefects to consult the Municipalities of the places which do not now fall within its operation. He then tells the Prefects how the reserves are to be stored up:

"Bakers must, as far as possible, utilise the dependencies of their shops, as the survailance of them will be easy. But you must invite the Municipalities to organize, and to place at the disposal of bakers, public store houses calculated to receive, on payment of a rent to be fixed by tariff, the reserve they cannot re-ceive themselves. I do not doubt that the enlightened operation of the municipal authorities will render e operations easy."

The Minister next arrives at the vital pointwhere to get the money for carrying out the de-

"As to the realization of the capital necessary, I "As to the realization of the capital necessary, am convinced that bakers will employ the most serious efforts to procure the sums they will need. Such an employment of capital presents commercial advantages so great, and promises to realize such legitimate profits that they can hardly fail to obtain credit, especially at a moment at which the interest on money is so low. Is it presuming too much on the good will the capitalists in each commune to hope for their is so low. Is it presuming too much on the good will of the capitalists in each commune to hope for their cooperation in favor of the bakers! Would they not find in the reserves constituted a safe pledge of their advances—and a pledge which is rather destined to increase in value than to decline? I shall be happy if the efforts you may make in this matter may be crowned with success. I ask myself, if the Municipalities could not, if necessary, in imitation of the Caisse de Paris, create resources and employ them in advances to bakers. In order to encourage and facilitate such advances, and to multiply them by circulation, the grannies destined to receive the reserves might have the character of bonded warehouses (magasins generaux), conferred on them, and might deliver warrants which would safely be accepted with favor by our financial establishment, and especially by the Bank of France."

The Minister concludes his circular by directing

The Minister concludes his circular by directing that within twenty days the Prefects shall inform him what they propose in regard to the execution of the second article of the decree, and within a month shall report on what the Municipalities of the towns and villages not concluded in the decree re-

Now, we do not purpose to enter at this moment into the question of public granaries, but the immense importance of this economical coup d'état needs no long commentary. It is well known that the present price of grain is ruinously low in France, and that, consequently, signs of dissatisfaction are perceptible among the peasantry. By the artificial demand to be created through the the means of three months' reserve. Napoleon tries enhance prices artificially, and thus stop the mouth to agricultural France. On the other hand, he proclaims himself a sort of socialist providence to the proletarians of the towns, although in a rather awkward way, since the first palpable effect of his decree must be to make them pay more for their loaf than before. The "savior of property" shows the middle class that not even the formal intervention of his own mock Legislatures, but a simple personal ukase on his part, is all that is wanted to make free with their purses, dispose of municipal property, trouble the course of trade, and subject their monetary dealings to his private crochets. Lastly, the question is still to be considered from the pure Bonapartist point of view. Immense buildings for public granaries will become necessary over the whole of France; and what a fresh field they will open for jobs and plunder. An unexpected turn is also given to the trade in breadstuffs. What profits to be pocketed by the Credit Mobilier and the other gambling companions of his Imperial Majesty! At all events, we may be sure that the Imperial Socialist will prove more successful in raising the price of bread than he has been in attempts to re-

If Theaters bave, at last, found a use, the legitimacy of which-if it has a real one-nobody will question, then nobody will be better pleased than we shall be. If those boards which for six nights of the week vibrate to the tour de force of the dancer, and shake under the heel of the tragedian, can be, on that sole seventh night, rescued for the promotion of the Christian Religion-if audiences which, for eix nights, are permeated by profanity or folly, can be cleansed by a judicious attendance upon Sunday evening-if those who hold the mirror up to nature upon the evening of the Sabbath can rival the mirror-holders of the Sabbath-then we bid the enterprise God speed. But the question which presents itself to our minds is, whether the substitution of one amusement for another can result in any very permanent moral reformation? We think we may be permitted to raise this doubt, without being suspected of casting the elightest imputation—for nothing could be further from our intention-upon the excellent men who have undertaken and promoted this enterprise. Their motive is beyond a suspicion of its singleness-of their method we may be allowed to speak without a doubt of our sincerity or kindness or good will. Without yielding to any ecclesiastical bigotry, or claiming that one place is holier than another, we may yet urge that one season is better than another, that one locality is better than another, that one method is better than another, for religious instruction. We do not mean to say that a poor, ragged boy, as yet

remain to him a possession forever. But the point to be settled is, whether amid the novelty, the excitement, the oddity and the general eccentricity of the whole performance, those permanent impressions which will result in a sober and religious life may be reasonably anticipated! Those gentlemen who have undertaken this enterprise have, of course, studied these matters better than we have had occasion or leisure to do: and what they think is for the best interest of society, we do not mean lightly to condemn. But we may be pardoned for doubting whether those who on Thursday evening wept with Leonora, who on Friday evening laughed with Figaro, who on Saturday evening wept again with Lucia, would care to hear prayers offered and sermons preached in the same place, under the same proscenium, upen the same stage. They would prefer, and we should not blame them for preferring, a pew in Trinity Church, in which to accomplish their devotions, or indulge in their psalmody, or listen to their moral indoctrinations. We appreciate the delicacy of their feelings-we have no sneer, in our repertory of sneers, well-stocked as it is usually considered to be, for their religious tastes. But we would remind them that this little, forlern, ragged, dirty, godless boy, who is to be enticed into hearing the Word of God-that this person who is large, and prosperous, and well clothed, and clean, and perhaps already pious, who is to be enticed into hearing the Word of God, may have far other thoughts than those naturally tending to piety as they enter the gaudy Temple of Thalia. We would remind them that the acquisition or the cultivation of religion is not thus far regarded as an amusement. Abstractly, it may be considered a proper and a profitable thing to take a theater, by storm. There is, we know, more joy over one actor who puts on a surplice than over ninety and nine gentlemen who rever were sock or buskin all their lives. But it may well be questioned whether these religious speculations are of the highest and most permanent value. It is an easy thing to open the doors of a theater; to say to the passers-by, " Come in, " without money and without price, and listen to "the Word of God." It is a much harder thing to be true to the dictates of Christianity in thought and word and deed; to abstain from that traffic which is plunging souls uncounted into perdition; to take, while surrounded by the whirl and storm of society, that interest in the temporal and spiritual welfare of our brothers and sisters which the Bible commands, and which our better nature enjoins; to be good and to do good even unto the least of these sufferers, the forlorn and forsaken of the earth. The Kingdom of God, we are told upon very fair authority, did not come with observation.

The reports of these services which we have seen seem to indicate a very fashionable audience at the Academy of Music, and a rather miscellaneous one at the National Theater. Reading our Journal of Commerce with due reverence, we learn that the pit of boys at the last-named institution was mischievous and thoughtless-"the poor, neg-"leeted creatures," as The Journal complacently terms them. Pray, what did the gentlemen of The Journal expect of the "poor, neglected area Solemnity, piety, devotion-in the National Theater! There were many hundred boys there who had never read The Journal of Commerce in their lives-the "poor, neglected creatures!" How should they fail to remember that they were in a theater? How should they forget the riotous call, the painted faces, the spangled dresses, the footlights, the scenery and the music of Saturday

The news from Savannah that the yacht Wanderer has been seized for landing slaves, is significant. The laws against slave piracy, as well as the fitting-out of slavers in American ports, are proverbially inefficient. We can recall but a single trial of a slave-pirate, Capt. Smith, in this port, and he was not hanged. Notwithstanding that slavers were known to be built and fitted out here, to the number, it was supposed, of two a month, any successful seizure of such nefarious craft has been the rarest of achievements. So overwhelmingly profitable is the foreign slave-trade that there is evidence in the Treasury Department at Washingten that three millions of money invested in it nets seventeen millions of profits. What wonder, then, at the keepness of slaver enterprises, and the almost uniform success which attends their embarkation and return. As for the efforts of the American Navy-those eighty guns on the Coast of Africait may be safely asserted that they are next to null. The recent open support of the foreign slave-trade by Southern politicians, and the attempts made in conventions and legislatures to sanction that supreme wrong, even in the face of the world's civilization, are simply evidences of the growing lust of the slave-trade-proofs that capital and energy are not wanting to sustain and perpetuate it.

It is now eredibly reported from Savannah, that the yacht Wanderer has positively landed slaves near Brunswick: that Mr. Ganahl, the District-Attorney, arrived at the former place with three men believed to be implicated, for whom he refused to take bail; and that the rumor prevails that the Africans were landed at Jekyl Island, and that a steamer conveyed one hundred and fifty past Savannah to the river plantations, where they were scattered over the country. The cargo, it is said, consisted of three hundred and fifty persons. A special dispatch from Washington asserts that the Wanderer is the property of Capt. Corrie, the same who had a claim before Congress last session of \$126,000, which passed; and furthermore, that the President was notified a week ago of his expected

On the 9th of June last, let it be borne in mind. the Wanderer was seized here under suspicious circumstances. Surveyor Norton of Port Jefferson and others watched her and the Charter Oak, cruising about the Sound, and came to the conclusion that there was something wrong going on aboard. Upon the affidavit of Mr. Norton, the District-Attorney had both vessels seized. The Charter Oak was occupied in conveying stores to the Wanderer. The latter is schooner-rigged, and carries about two hundred and fifty tuns. Upon being seized, Capt. Corrie, a planter of South Carolins, her owner and commander then as now, loudly protested against the transaction, and the persons aboard were very fearful lest their names should get into the newspapers.

In a few days after this, we were not surprised to find that the Wanderer's gallant captain was acquitted of any complicity with the slave trade, and he was released accordingly. Now we find, however, according to the rumor or statement from the South, that the Wanderer has been engaged in the slave-trade, and according to the revived doc-

may not warder, in pursuit of amusement or of trine of the South, has boldly landed slaves. We shelter, into the Academy of Music or the National | make no direct assertion of this, but take the tele-Theater, and may not hear words which will graphic news from Savannah and Washington as we find it

What wonder that a rich planter should engage in the slave trade? Nothing is more profitable, Why should not the Chivalry indulge in the foreign as well as the domestic business? It is the less cruel of the two. Virginia -- which holds Washington's bones, and so forth-has a slave-trade of \$12,000,000 a year. Why should not Georgia buy \$12,000,000 of slaves from the Coast of Africa! Where is the moral difference! We can see note

A bill to abolish Slavery in Nebraska was intra-

duced at the session of the Territorial Legislature

which has just concluded. What disposition was

made of it we are not informed. We have before

us, however, the report of the minerity of the Committee to which it was referred. The report recommends the indefinite postponement of the bill on the ground that such legislation is unnecessary, Slavery," says the report, "does not exist in this Territory in any practicable form, and cannot so exist without affirmative legislation, recognizing the right of property in slaves, and regulating the mode of protecting and controlling them, and of enforcing that right. The abstract right under the Constitution which is claimed by some, is in fact only an incheste right, which can have no practicable importance in the absence of local police regulation upon " that subject." The authors of the report think that by leaving the subject strenuously alone, · Nebraska will grow old in her career of glory, and the word Slavery, either for negative or positive purposes, will never disgrace the fair pages

of her statute book." A commentary on these pleasant anticipations is afforded by a handbill issued on the 26th ult. by Mr. S. F. Nuckollis of Nebraska City, of which we have been favored with a copy. Mr. Nuckollis offers to pay two hundred dollars reward for the return "of my two negro women, who were eaticed away from my bouse on the night of Nov. 25." He seems to stand fast on the Dred Scott decision, and evidently entertains no doubt of the validity of his claim to the ownership of the two women, notwithstanding the legislative report from which we have quoted. Still, we should not suppose slaves would be so safe a kind of property in Nebraska as in some other parts of the country.

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.] From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1853. A rumor that intelligence had been received of a declaration of war by Spain against Mexico was current to-day. I can trace it to no authentic source. The Spanish Minister has received no such intelligence.

It was also rumored that the President would send to Congress this morning a warlike Message on Central American affairs.

There is an extreme pressure on the Administration to act energetically in relation to Nicaragus, but Mr. Buchanan, according to a distinguished Democrat, is afflicted with chronic cowardice, and will not venture to sustain his big words by bold acts. When the Monroe doctrine is brought to the test, both Buchanan and Cass shrink from its practical application.

The President's recent foreign appointments have all been reported on favorably by the Committee to which they were referred. An executive session will be held to-morrow for their confirma-Mr. Slidell declares that Mr. Douglas in New-

Orleans was in the hands of the Thugs, as Americars are termed there. Genuine Democrats are said to have kept aloof from him. A few forlorn politicians, tired of staying out in

the cold, have wandered here to-day to attend Mr. To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1858.

Capt. Farragat has received preparatory orders to take command of the new sloop-of-war Brooklyn, and is to report himself ready for duty on Jac. I, when this vessel will make a trial trip to the Gulf of Mexico.

Senator Wilson has received a letter from Paris, stating that Senator Summer will not return to the United States during the present session of Congress by advice of his physicians. He is going to the south of France for medical treatment.

The probability is that the debate in the House on the Judge Watrons impeachment case will terminate to-morrow.

A majority of the House Committee on Ways and Means are opposed to the President's views of specific duties in the revision of the tariff.

The select Committee on the Pacific Railroad in the

House will meet on Thursday for the consideration

XXXVth CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1858. Various memorials were presented—the only one of public interest being that of J. Horsford Smith, asking to be allowed to import iron steamships duty free, for his New-York coasting line. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.
At 2 o'clock the Pacific Railroad bill came up ac-

At 2 o'clock the Pacific Railrond bill came up according to agreement at the adjournment of the debate
yesterday. The amendments made last session were
read, viz, Mr. Davis's, Mr. Doolittle's and Mr. Polk's.
Thereafter Mr. WILSON moved a new amendment
that the road should follow the 42d parallel of latitude.
Mr. STUART (Mich.) asked Mr. Wilson to make
his motion for the 42th parallel, which he professed
himself unable to do, inasmuch as it would thereby
lose its central character.

ose its central character.

On the suggestion of Mr. Broderick, Mr. Wilson sented to make it from the 35th to the 424 parallel.

Mr. MASON (Va.), thinking it unlikely that the bill could pass both Houses this session, moved that the bill be laid on the table, which the Senate refused to do by Nays 32, Yeas 23, as follows:

do by Nays 32, Yeas 23, as follows:

YEAS-Mestra Allen, Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Cameron, Glay, Clingman, Critennien, Pitopatrick, Hamin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Ivercon, Johnson (Tenn.), Mason, Pearce, Reid, Sebastian, Sided, Thomson (S. J.), Toomba, NAYS-Mestra, Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Chandier, NAYS-Mestra, Bell, Bigler, Broderick, Chandier, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Davin, Booditice, Ourkee, Fresenden, Sitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Levin, Haram, Jones, Kennedy, King, Folk, Rice, Seward, Sinds, Simmona, Stmart, Trambell, Wate, Ward, Wilson, Wright, ABSENT-Mestra Douglas, Hale, Johnson (Ark.), Mallory, Puch, Somner, Thompson (Ky.), Yolee.

Mr. DAYIS (Mise), Spoke on his amendment, maintaining that the road should be located not on political, but on commercial and Governmental considerations.

but on commercial and Governmental considerations, but on commercial and Governmental considerations. He regarded the road as necessary, and was in favor of leaving its location to the contractors, inasmuch as their instincts will naturally induce them to select the

of the Senators then made remarks incidental to the

mr. SHIELDS (Mico.) was in favor of a route from Mr. SHIFLDS (Minn.) was in tay of a sub-be great lakes to Poget's Sonad.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis.) was in favor of the rouls being lecated anywhere between Breckinridge, Minn., and Fort Smith, Ark.

Mr. IVERSON (Ga.) protested against the omission

of latitude 37. Mr. BROWN (Miss.) would like to see the eastern terminus left open clear to the mouth of the Mississippi, but did not like the Government to intermeddle in it, as Government influence was blighting, not for-